FARMER PROGRESSIVE

Proprietor. MRS. L. L. POLK, . I. L. RAMSEY. CLARENCE H. POE, . Asso. Editor. J. W. DENMARK, . Business M'g'r. RALEIGH, N. C.

-SUBSCRIPTION-

N. R. P. A.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad has been divided between the Southern Railway Co. and the Wil mington and Weldon Co. The Southern gets that part from Sanford to Mt Airy; the W. & W. from Sanford to Wilmington.

Even when the Texas Legislature goes wrong, the Governor of that State fights the people's battles with all his might. The railroads of Texas suc ceeded by dint of a powerful lobby in procuring the enactment of a number of railroad consolidation bills. Governor Sayres has turned them all down by refusing his signature. "Happy is is the State that has a governor with sand enough to do this," remarks Wallace's Farmer.

Says a correspondent of the Hickory Mercury: "Catawba Alliance No. 1357, was reorganized last Saturday with twenty one members. We hope every Sub-alliance in Catawba county will be reorganized, and send delegates to the County Alliance which meets in Hick ory the second Friday in July." Why can't your neighborhood do as well, dear readers? Perhaps it could. At least there's no harm in trying-or in trying again, if you have already tried

We call the attention of our readers to the fact that section 5 of the proposed Constitutional amendment has not been correctly printed in The Pro gressive Farmer until this week. We secured our copy of the amendment from some of our daily exchanges and did not discover until last week that that there were errors in it. Read section 5 as it appears on page 4 this week, if you wish to make no mistake in the matter.

Our Raleigh evening contemporary, the Times Visitor, on last Tuesday, gave its readers its opinion as to the proper way to secure a case of "the jimmies," which we presume are something like the "invongrous destitude," a thing to which it that day referred. Next day it told of a work man who "was mortally, but not seriously, hurt." The question arises, Did he have a case of "the jimmies, or was it merely "the invongrous des titude?"

The trusts are beginning their glo rious work of reducing (1) prices. We find the following dispatch in one of last week's papers: 'The American Sugar Refining Company Wednesday advanced the price of sugars sold by it t cent per pound. Standard granula ted was thus placed at 51, against 51. This move was quickly followed by all independent refineries The current advance was really begun in London, where refined sugar prices have been hardening for some days."

Senator Chauncey M Depew, of New York has leased the Corcoran man sion in Washington City for six years at a rental of \$10,000 a year, double the amount of his entire salary as Sena tor. The fool killer is badly needed for the man who can face this fact and express a belief that Mr. Depew will serve the people and not the corpora tions-that he will go into debt thou sands of dollars for the privilege of promoting the best interests of the great common people of New York State whom he has hitherto fleeced and robbed.

Hurrah for Texas and the Texas Democratic legislators! Legislators out there seem to have some backbone. The trusts and trust attorneys flooded tiem with indignant telegrams, made all sorts of threats, and it is said, even tried bribery, but all to no avail. The Senate passed an antitrust bill even more drastic than the perhaps possible to have a fair court Worth Bagley, a North Carolinian. In Arkansas law, and the House carried i; through at the ratio of nearly 30 to 1 It is said that the telegraph companies sent messages protesting against the bill free of charge-in short, all the trust-hirelings attorneys and friends worked like Trojans to kill the bill. It takes courage to face opposition like that and we congratulate Texas upon having such a body of law makers.

Perhaps we shall have to accept the statement of the Wade Court of Inquiry that the army beef was not em balmed. But as the New York Outlook observes, "there is nothing in the ter merely to show to what depths par finding which will remove, or ought to remove, the painful impression that incompetent officials were appointed in oppose. the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments for political reasons; that the organization of those departmen's when writing to advertisers.

was bad and the administration of them inefficient." About a year ago The Progressive Farmer was protest ing against the appointment of young sters to important positions because of said youngsters' famous fathers. The effect of the policy against which we then protested is now painfully evident.

The great Confederate Veterans' Reunion, held in Charleston last week, was one of the most successful affairs of its kind on record. The North no longer looks with suspicion upon these annual gatherings of the men who wore the gray. On the contrary, as an evidence of the entire country's confidence in their patriotism and its appreciation of their bravery and valor, the United States Government officially recognized the reunion, and, ignoring requests of other cities for the presence of the cruiser Raleigh, sent that vessel to Charleston for the benefit of the old soldiers. And of all the veterans there, not one found a warmer reception than did little Joe Wheeler, the brave defender of the "Stars and Stripes." Verily, Mason and Dixon's line is a thing of the past.

We learn from the New York Independent that Gen. Funston, of Kansas, whom North Carolina now claims, was for some years in the newspaper business. Among other things, the Independent says of him: "Before get ting his first taste of war he made perilous explorations in Death Valley and Northern Alaska. He landed in Cuba with a party of filibusters in August, 1896, and for a year and a half thereafter fought bravely under Gomez, taking part in twenty two battles before his failing health and his injuries compelled him to leave the island. His weight had been reduced to ninety pounds and he feared that he was crippled for life. But he recovered his health and received the commission he now holds. 'The only thing Funston would rather do than fight,' says one of his friends, 'is to read Kipling.'"

The Statesville Landmark is waging a just war against the present method of selecting legislative clerks-that is, giving these positions to the best party workers, regardless of their qualifications, or lack of qualifications. Speaking of this method and its results, the Landmark of the 9th says: "By an omission in the State revenue law the 34 building and loan associations in the tate escape taxation. This tax last year amounted to \$1,000. The revenue act is famous for its errors, the mistakes being due to the carelessness or incompetence of clerks. Hereafter the Legislature should employ expert copy ists and proof-readers and require a bond for the faithful performance of of their duties. The old methods of se lecting a clerk because the applicant is a good fellow or has a pull should

Kings's Weekly, of Greenville, very properly commends the action of the people of Farmville, Pitt county, for their manner of dealing with certain suspects in a case of arson and murder. Though there was strong circumstan tial evidence against some of the sus pects, the Farmville people "nave shown a desire, all the time," says the Weekly," to brings the guilty parties to justice, yet to let the law be carried out." How much more humane and commendable this spirit than that which fired the brute-lynchers at Newnman, Ga. The Weekly, we think, is right again when it calls for a special term of court to try the cases. The extra cost would, of course, be some thing, but swift punishment is not only the best preventive of crime, but also the best method of discouraging lynching and similar lawlessness. Give law Judge Lynch's swiftness and we shall soon hear no more of lynching.

Regardless of the sneers of narow and prejudiced newspapers and party leaders, the people are not at all dissatisfied with a non-partisan Supreme Court. The number of cases affecting the fortunes of various party leaders which came before the Supreme Court at its recent session are sufficient to show the necessity for a court repre senting more than one political party. After all, judges are but men subject to like passions as other men. It is the first American officer who fell was party, but the people do not care to run any risks. The judiciary should be kept above even the the suspicion of one of the bravest, fell gallently leadpartisanship and the decisions handed ing a charge and he was from the Tar down last week show that our present Supreme Court is above this suspicion. In the decisions in five office contest cases handed down last Tuesday, all the members of the court, save one (Justice Clark), in a majority of cases decided against their political friends. The Supreme Court needs no defense at our hands and we refer to this mat tisan mud slingers go in their efforts to blacken and begrime everything they

Mention The Progressive Farmer

COTTON SPINNING VS. FARMING AT THE A. & M. COLLEGE.

We learn that the Reorganization Committee of the A. & M. College proposes to establish a Textile school in connection with that institution. Now The Progressive Farmer has not the slightest objection to a textile school, but in the name of the farmers of the State it protests against crippling the agricultural branch of the college in order to run a cotton spinning school. From what we can learn the plan seems to be to make agricultural edu cation a secondary feature of the college, and we put it mildly when we say that such a scheme should call forth an indignant protest from every farmer in the State.

And while these schemes are being hatched and developed, our farmers are giving mortgages and buying Western hay, corn, flour, cheese, beef, and pork. Of course, all these things might be raised at home; they would sell for vastly more than is in sight on our en tire cotton crop. But there are a few men on the Re organization Committee who are interested in cotton millingand though we would not say that they have not the best interests of the college at heart, the fact remains that they are very blind or ignorant if they cannot see that North Carolina needs educated farmers to lead a movement to better the methods of farming vastly more than she needs cotton spinners.

The institution is called the "Agri cultural" and Mechanical College. If the agricultural branch is to be crip pled, consolidated with some other branch, and less attention given to it. in order that money may be raised to run a textile school, the name of the institution should be changed and the farmers should remember those who further the scheme and bide their time. The News and Observer voices the sentiments of thousands in the following paragraph:

"The college was established primarily to make skilled farmers and me chanics. Other departments are auxiliary to the practical instruction in farming and mechanics, and the nearer the trustees keep the college in the lines for which it was created, the better work it will do and the more their policy will be approved."

Let the committee take this as its motto and live up to it. Only by so doing can the best interests of the col lege, and the agricultural interests of the State be promoted.

WATCH YOUR SCHOOL FUNDS

It has been loudly hinted that in several counties of this State the school funds have been drawn upon to pay other accounts, and the funds thus used not returned to the school fund The school authorities in each county should inquire into this matter and see that this fund is not diverted from its proper channel. We think a hint to the wise is sufficient. We heard to day from the lips of one who has been in a position to learn the facts that Wake county authorities have for several years been diverting five hundred dollars per year, more or less, of the school fund into the county fund. That should ot be allowed

-A NORTH CAROLINA TRUST.

You can't keep the Old North State in the rear. Ever since this trust mania first seized capital and capital ists, we have been expecting a North Carolina trust, and now our expectations are about to be realized. Our Tar Heel folks are unable to form a trust on oil, woolen goods, flour, or anything of the kind, but they do propose to have a monopoly in one thing and that is military glory.

It has ever been thus. When the colonies were murmuring at British oppression and debating as to what should be done, North Carolina people were the first to declare themselves free and independent.

When the civil war came on, North Carolina furnished the first Southern victim, and gave to "the lost cause" more soldiers and more martyrs than did any other State.

Then came the war with Spain and composed of members of but one the famous battle of Manila the first shot was fired by a vessel named in honor of our capitol city. L'eut Shipp, Heel State. Victor Blue performed many during feats and rendered great service to the country and it was straightway discovered that he was of North Carolina stock. Then Lieut. Hobson astonished two continents by of Agriculturist of the Experiment his bravery in sinking the Merrimac Station and of Professor of Agriculand lo! we found that he, too, was of North Carolina parentage! Then again the cruiser named in honor of the of it. But the plan seems to be en-"City of Oaks" fired the last shot in the last battle of the war and gave the first salute to a Spanish vessel after the strife was over. But this is not

sas Regiment, the hero of the war in Luzon, whose daring and successful feats have repeatedly excited admiration since the beginning of Aguinaldo's rebellion, and who for his great brav ery has just been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General by President Mc Kinley, is also a native of our State! The Raleigh Christian Advocate tells us that "his parents moved to Kansas when he was quite young and though | ing an education, he will get that edu General Funston weighs less than one cation, you may rest assured of that hundred pounds. North Carolina is proud of the manhood that is in him, and adds him to the roll in which of the United States in 1867 or 1868, he Worth Bagley, Blue and Shipp are late won't worry much about education,

In this connection we call attention to the fact that North Carolina now claims Abraham Lincoln as one of her sons. Mr. James H. Cathey, of Bryson City, has written a book in sup President was a native of what is now Swain county, and though we have not seen a copy of the book, we are told that Mr. Cathey has a startling array of facts in support of the statement. In fact, competent judges say he has "made out a case."

Truly, our North Carolina trust is

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

In our General News columns last week we referred to the action of Mc Kinley's Cabinet in directing the Postfrom the mails certain pamphlets issued by the Boston anti Imperialist League, which were on their way to "our boys" in the Philippines. Now for Edward Atkinson, the author of these pamphlets and the famous defender of trusts and trust rule, we have not the least sympathy. But as Messrs. Alger & Co., by their action, interfered with the freedom of the press, we think a pro test is in order. They have set a bad, very bad precedent-one which may years go by.

to say that our soldier boys have not sufficient intelligence to understand Southern Industrial College, Camp whether or not a work is treasonable? Or, if capable of understanding what constitutes treason, does he mean to intimate that they have not sufficient patriotism to spurn suggestions which they know to be seditions and treasonable? How much nobler the stand taken by President Lincoln who, when urged to take action against those who could not or would not agree with his policy, simply said, "No; this thing is for a moment only. The right of free thought and free speech and a free press are eternal principles. My administration must win upon its merits: not by subjugation or suppression!"

In this Lincoln set a precedent which McKinley should have followed. Instead he has repudiated Lincoln's statement that "a free press is an eternal principle" and has set a precedent which more tyrranical Presidents may invoke in efforts to further abridge this sacred right.

Is the Corporation Commission a commission "of, for, and by the cor porations?" True it now proposes to give our farmers the benefit of car load rates on fertilizer shipments of ten tons and over instead of fifteen tons and over as at present, and for that it deserves credit. But at the same session it decided to keep in force the present high freight and passenger rates. And last week it decided to restore at once the old rates on telegraph messages as follows:

Ten words and under, 25 cents. Over ten words, 2 cents for each ad ditional word.

Over two or more telegraph lines, owned and operated by separate and distinct corporations or individuals, the joint rates for a ten-word message shall not exceed 40 cents.

Over ten words, over two or more lines, 3 cents each additional word.

The Railroad Commission last summer reduced telegraph rates to 15 cents for messages of ten words, and 1 cent for each additional word; the joint rate to 30 cents and 2 cents for each additional word.

From this rate the Western Union appealed and the case went to the courts, where it still lingers. Now that cld rates have been restored, how ever, the Western Union will carry the case no further.

If the Corporation Commission is better than the Railroad Commission, will some one tell us in what respect?

When it was announced some weeks ago that the Reorganization Committee was to declare vacant the position ture at the A. & M. College we suptirely different as we attempt to show in another column.

Charity covereth a multitude of sins. erick Funston, of the Twentieth Kan ye must cover by it-not our own.

THE THINKERS.

NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT.

To the Editors of The N Y. Outlook: I object to "negro disfranchisement" because it is bound to put the negro in the lead. Every boy in the land wants to vote, black or white; this is true. If the black boy can vote only by secur If the white boy can vote by simply being a child or grandchild of a citizen

and you may rest assured of that.

In Louisiana, where white suprem

acy is greatest, or where, perhaps, the

negro is the most thoroughly disen franchised, the percentage of illiteracy is the greatest in the United States, beport of the theory that the martyr ing 48 8 per cent. In South Carolina, where the negro is but little better off, the percentage is 45 percent. In North Carolina it is 35 7 per cent., and in Alabama 41 per cent. Illiteracy runs high and education runs low. Now, shall we, as whites, just because we can, put the negro boy on a pedestal and cover him with the light of learn ing, and put our own white boys in a pit and bury them with ignorance? I object. If there is any stimulus to be gotten for the cause of education from the fact that a man must have the rudiments of an education before he master at San Francisco to exclude can vote, then, I say, let us give it to our white boys. At least, let us deal with them as fairly as with the black boys. I am engaged in the education of white boys and girls in the South. Their salvation cannot come through political efforts. The problem is a deeper one. It is education, and that alone, that will save us. We have already had too much of the politician and the demagogue. Shall we emancipate the negro from the thralldom of ignorance by making for him an educational give us more and more trouble as the standard in the matter of franchise, and continue to enslave our children Suppose the pamphlets were sedi and our children's children by making the erring are the ones who call most tious. Dies President McKinley mean for them no educational standard LYMIN WARD,

> EDITING AND "FILLING" A NEWS-PAPER.

Hill, Alabama,

The Raleigh Christian Advocate

truthfully says: "We know all about the difference between 'filling' a paper and 'editing' a paper. Any one, almost, can 'fill' a paper in two hours. Only he who is willing to give days and nights of intelligent, faithful toil can 'edit' a paper. If any one has an idea that the work of an editor is a sinecure we would say that, as far as the posses sion of facts is concerned, the absence of such an idea is better than its presence."

ONE SHORT YEAR.

The American people have learned that a year may be a long time in a country's history. In April, 1898, the land was listening with a thrill to the notes of preparation for an approaching conflict. At that moment probably not a person in the United States of the Messenger's and to condem dreamed that the events then before the nation would have more important results for the republic than would be involved in internal political changes is no reason why a large part of the in Cuba, and in Cuba's relations to Spain and the United States.

April, 1899, witnessed the exchange of ratifications of a peace treaty which not only placed the responsibility for maintaining order in Cuba upon this country, but transferred to its domin ion almost the whole of Spain's colonial possessions. The change is far more important to the people of this country than to Cubans, Puerto Ricans or Filipinos. They have but one problem to solve. We have one for each of them and one for ourselves.

The insurgents in Luzon continue a war which they have long been waging In their view they have merely changed masters. The refuse to pause long enough to see that they are not in the hands of a ruthless, despotic power, and are not ready to believe the assurances of our government that tyranical conquest is not its purpose in opposing on the testimony of Hose, and hung the armed insurgent forces. Our task their victim, who protested his innois to make manifest their error.

In Puerto Rico we have been brought into intimate political relations with a friendly race, but one so different from our own that we are sure in dealing with them to make serious mistakes, perhaps to misunderstand them and be misunderstood by them.

Cuba is to be set, if possible, upon its own feet The people of the United States are pledged to give it an inde pendent government. How to organ ize that government, whom to favor posed that politics was at the bottom in setting it in motion, when to remove the guiding hand, these are perhaps the hardest problems of all that our legislators will have to solve.

Meanwile, after more than a century of prosperity and growth, under a poli enough. News comes that Col. Fred- but it is the sins of our fellows which tical system that has been free from stop its visits wait till the time paid for serious foreign entanglements,

United States finds itself permanently loaded with its full share of "the white man's burden." That is what the treats of peace with Spain signifies. - Youth's Companion.

ELECT SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.

Resulting from factional fights in the several General Assemblies three States will have but one U. S. Senato each in the next Congress, and fourth, Pennsylvania, will have two only by the permission of the United States Senate. There will be in the Senate fifty one Republicans, twenty. six Democrats, four Populists, fon, Silver Republicans, one Independent The failure of Legislatures to elect and the frequent defeat of the popular will by the corruption of Legislatures, the significantly growing number of Sans. tors whose influence is owed to their wealth, all hasten the day when the people will demand to elect United States Senators themselves. Already it is perfectly clear that conditions have so changed that legislative else tions of Senators is not safe or wise._ Biblical Recorder.

SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT.

That persistent dream of the age. the brotherhood of man, must be so. tualized into a living reality if civiliza tion is to continue its upward trend With intellectual growth we must have moral development. The fate of Greece and Rome is a significant waning of what inevitably follows physical development and intellectual culture when such blessings are not accompanied by spiritual growth. We must develop the ethical side of man's na. ture. We must emphasize the idea of moral responsibility. The Golden Rule is the foundation upon which to build the superstructure of a higher civilization. It is the advance order for ho manity to day. All men are brothen but the needy, the unfortunate, and urgently for our aid, our help, and our best endeavor.-The Coming Age.

ABOUT LYNCHING.

The sanctified Rev. Dr. Kingsbury, editor of the holy Wilmington Messen ger, says:

"There is a sure cure for lynching in North Carolina. It is possibly the only one as yet known. It is for the scoundrels who commit rapes and assassinate white men to cease their crime. That done public sentiment will be to healthy, too just, too humane to toler ate violence by mobs."

This is too much, says the Hickory Mercury, even for the editor of the Asheville Gazette, though he be only Philistine and not one of the Lord's elect. The Gazette makes the following comment on the saintly reverend's editorial effusion:

"We are weary of these excuses for lynching. Since the exhibition of a week ago in Georgia of what the lynching mania leads to it seems to us a poor time to encourage the business The only way to put a stop to lynching is to quit talking such nonsense as the mob violence as a crime that no com munity should tolerate. Because out murder is committed in a community community should turn in and commit murder. If we are forced to wait ill all the rapists and murderers are extinct before we begin to humanize ourselves we will wait until the lunation asylums are empty, alcohol ceases W inebriate and dogs cease to go mad."

One of the saddest features of the late trouble in Georgia which culmi nated in burning a negro criminal at the stake was the lynching of an innocent negro preacher by the name of Strickland. The spectators of the former lynching were told by Hoee, the criminal, that he had been instigated to his crime by Strickland. This statement was strenuously denied by Major Thomas, one of the most reputable citizens of that section. The crowd, heated by the terrible scenes on which they had been gazing, acted cence unto the last. This fact illus trates the dangerous potencies which slumber in the crime of lynching. The guilty one is not the only victim. Any innocent man, no matter who he may be, is liable to fall a victim to the fur of the mob. The only thing for all good people to do is to advocate the necessity of allowing the law to take its course.—Raleigh Christian Advo-

Don't ask us, from three to twelve months or more in advance, to stop sending the paper after your subscription runs out. We cannot remember it with thousands of names to look after-besides you may change your mind. But if you really do want w the is up, then drop us a postal card.